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12	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
13			
14	SONY CORPORATION,	Case No. 08-01135(RGK)(FMOx)	
15	Plaintiff,	VIZIO, INC.'S MEMORANDUM	
16	v.	OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OPPOSING	
17	VIZIO, INC.,	SONY CORPORATION'S EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR	
18	Defendant.	LEAVE TO FILE ITS SUR- REPLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS	
19		OPPOSITION TO VIZIO'S MOTION TO FILE ITS	
20		PROPOSED AMENDED ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE	
		DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS.	
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22			
23	For a second time in this litigation, Sony has filed an ex parte application that		
24	does not comply with this Court's rules and procedures governing ex parte relief.		
25	No extraordinary relief is at stake, and Sony has not demonstrated that it will suffer		
26	any prejudice if it is not granted leave to file its Sur-Reply In Support of its		
ŀ	any prejudice if it is not granted leave to	me its sur-kepty in support of its	
27	any prejudice if it is not granted leave to Opposition to Vizio's Motion to File its F	• • • •	

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VIZIO'S MEMO OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES

OPPOSING SONY'S EX PARTE APPLICATION

This Court's standing Order clearly states that "ex parte applications are solely for extraordinary relief" and that "[s]anctions may be imposed for misuse of ex parte applications. See Mission Power Engineering Co. v. Continental Casualty Co., 883 F.Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995)." (J. Klausner Standing Order re: Newly Assigned Cases.) As the Mission Power Engineering decision makes clear, "[e]x parte motions are rarely justified," and are "inherently unfair" when, as here, they are filed not to secure legitimate extraordinary relief but instead in an effort to gain tactical advantage. 883 F.Supp. at 490. Moreover, Sony's ex parte application fits squarely within the mold criticized by the Mission Power Engineering court as "debilitat[ing] the adversary system." Id.

Sony's sur-reply makes two fundamental points: (1) they believe Vizio mischaracterizes the settlement discussions and (2) they wish to explain why they filed a declaratory judgment action in another court involving the very same patents at issue here in Vizio's pending motion to amend. Filing a sur-reply in an attempt to explain additional factual differences on a topic fully briefed by the parties in no way qualifies for extraordinary relief. Additionally, Sony's desire to explain its forum shopping activities to the Court not only fails to rise to a level of extraordinary relief, but is further evidence of Sony's engagement in the very "gamesmanship" criticized in the *Mission Power Engineering* opinion. *Id*.

I. Sony's Version of the Settlement Discussions Does Not Justify a Surreply, But Confirms Vizio's Description of the Settlement Discussions.

Sony's introduction of settlement discussions in its opposition papers invited Vizio's response to those allegations. Now, Sony would like to cast Vizio's response as a source of inaccurate new factual information in support of its *ex parte* application. Reply evidence is not new where the "Reply Brief addressed the same set of facts [in] the opposition to the motion but provides the full context to [the opposing party's] selected recitation of the facts." *Terrell v. Contra Costa County*, 232 Fed. Appx. 626, 629 n.2 (9th Cir. 2007). Indeed, under the second prong of the

Mission Power Engineering test, Sony's ex parte application should be rejected because Sony cannot now claim that it "is without fault in creating the crisis that requires ex parte relief."

Furthermore, although Sony's proposed sur-reply disputes Vizio's descriptions of the licensing negotiations regarding the possibility of a "cross license" between the parties, that argument is purely semantic, as evidenced by Sony's own papers. First, in the Supplemental Siegel Declaration accompanying Sony's memorandum, Mr. Siegel concedes that as part of the transaction he proposed, "Vizio would be required to . . . give a royalty-free grant-back of rights... to Vizio patents." (See Supp. Siegel Decl. ¶ 4.) (Docket No. 62-2.) Moreover, Sony's proposed sur-reply confirms that, as part of Sony's proposed "for fee" license, Vizio would have to "give Sony a royalty-free grant-back of rights, subject to certain exclusions, to Vizio patents necessary to make and sell color televisions." (See Sony's proposed sur-reply at 2.) (Docket No. 62-3.) In other words, Sony contemplated a form of a cross-license between the parties. This confirms rather than contradicts Vizio's description of the settlement discussions in its Reply papers.

Additionally, Sony's papers indicate that Sony withdrew its previous settlement offer after Vizio indicated that it wanted royalties for a license under its recently acquired patents. This further supports Vizio's position that an agreement on the patents-in-suit in this action cannot be reached without at the same time reaching an agreement on the Vizio patents asserted in Vizio's Proposed Amended Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaims. This confirms that any settlement between the parties must include both Sony's and Vizio's patents, again corroborating rather than contradicting Vizio's position regarding cross-license negotiations between the parties. (*See* Wamsley Decl. ¶¶ 2-11.) (Docket No. 59-2.) In sum, Sony's actions and the supplemental Siegel declaration serve to underscore why Vizio's motion to amend should be granted.

II. Sony's Forum Shopping Only Supports Vizio's Request That the Full Patent Dispute Between Vizio and Sony Should be Heard by This Court.

Sony's sur-reply attempts to explain to this Court that it was somehow justified in filing a declaratory judgment action of non-infringement of Vizio's patents in the Southern District of California, even while it knew that Vizio's motion to amend concerning four of the same patents was pending in this Court.

By filing another action in another district, however, Sony is attempting to forum shop and subvert the ongoing process in this Court. Sony is trying to put the dispute over Vizio's patents into a forum with local patent rules in which the parties can expect a longer time to trial than if Vizio's motion to amend is granted. Such gamesmanship should not be allowed. Moreover, Sony's forum shopping is particularly inappropriate given its earlier successful motion to transfer Vizio's first-filed New Jersey action to this District, purportedly in an effort to consolidate all of the parties' pending disputes in one forum. Moreover, Sony's conduct in filing a declaratory judgment action is exactly the type of forum shopping Vizio was trying to avoid during meet and confer discussions between the parties regarding Vizio's motion to amend its answer and counterclaims. (See Wamsley Decl. ¶¶ 2-7.) There is no reasonable justification for Sony's actions which only further support Vizio's assertion in its Reply brief that the full patent dispute between the parties should be heard by this Court.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, defendant Vizio respectfully requests that: (1) Sony's *Ex Parte* Application be denied, and (2) the Court decide Vizio's Motion to File its Proposed Amended Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaims on the papers previously submitted to this Court under the regular noticed motion procedures.

1	Dated:	May 18, 2009	JONES DAY
2			Dec / (Lucy Dec)
3	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O		By: /s/ Lena Bacani Lena N. Bacani
4			Attorneys for Plaintiff VIZIO, INC.
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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Linnea Kempf, declare:

I am a citizen of the United States and employed in Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is 555 South Flower Street, 50th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071. On May 18, 2009, I served a copy of the within document(s):

VIZIO, INC.'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OPPOSING SONY CORPORATION'S EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE ITS SUR-REPLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS OPPOSITION TO VIZIO'S MOTION TO FILE ITS PROPOSED AMENDED ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS

by transmitting via e-mail or electronic transmission the document(s) listed above.

I am familiar with the United States District Court, Central District of California, Western Division's practice for collecting and processing electronic filings. Under that practice, documents are electronically filed with the court. The court's CM/ECF system will generate a Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) to the filing party, the assigned judge, and any registered users in the case. The NEF will constitute service of the document. Registration as a CM/ECF user constitutes consent to electronic service through the court's transmission facilities. Under said practice, the following CM/ECF users were served:

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On May 18, 2009, I also served a courtesy copy, pursuant to the agreement between the parties, by e-mail to opposing counsel at:

sony-vizio@quinnemanuel.com

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on May 18, 2009, at Los Angeles, California.

Linnea Kempf